

DRUMB & SUTOR, Publishers

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, Wednesday, July 5th, 1911



Street scene during parade showing Grand Rapids band and crowd. The photo was taken by E. W. Weaver who has postal card views of the different scenes as they appeared in the parade. — Marshfield Herald.

Buy Now

and before you know it you will own something!

We will sell you one acre or more on Grand Avenue in Cloverdale; or on Essex Street in Cloverdale; or on Chase Street not over 15 minutes walk from street car line—all on easy payments and at the lowest prices ever offered out in that part of town. \$100 and upwards.

We have sold many small acre tracts this summer. You can buy "just as easy"

Taylor & Scott

Open - Even

at Capt. Clinton's

system of all it

as possible with every

enough to fall into his

Instead of regarding his pris-

ers as innocent until found guilty,

as they are justly entitled to be re-

garded under the law, he took the di-

rectly opposite stand. He considered all

his prisoners as guilty as hell until

they had succeeded in proving them-

selves innocent. Even then he had

his doubts. When a jury brought in

a verdict of acquittal, he shook his

head and growled. He had the great-

est contempt for a jury that would ac-

quiescent and the warmest regard for a jury

which convicted. He bullied and mal-

treated his prisoners because he firmly

believed in undying hatred. The pris-

ers and physical resistance. When, by

depriving them of sleep and food, by

choking them, clubbing them and fright-

ening them he had reduced them to a

state of nervous terror, to the border

of physical collapse, he knew by ex-

perience that they would no longer be

in condition to withstand his

merciless cross examinations. De-

moralized, unstrung, they would blurt

out the truth and so convict them-

selves. The ends of justice would thus

be served.

Capt. Clinton prided himself on the

thorough manner in which he conducted

these examinations of persons un-

der arrest. It was a laborious ordeal

but always successful. He owed his

present position on the force to the

skill with which he browbeat his pris-

oners into "confessions." With his

"third degree" sometimes he arrived at

results better and more quickly than

in any other way. All his convictions

had been secured by this method. He

was a man of iron will, a man of

unyielding stubbornness, a man of

systematic barbarism, a revival of the

old time torture chamber. What did he

care what the people said so long as

he convicted his man? Wasn't that

what he was paid for? He was there

to find the murderer, and he was go-

ing to do it.

He pushed his way into the apart-

ment, followed closely by Maloney and

the other policemen, who dragged

along the unhappy Howard. The dead

man sat by where he had fallen. He

was dead, but he was not dead. He

was still alive. He was still alive.

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MAN WITHOUT A PAIN.

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Constitution was caused among the members of the committee when Mr. Funk declared, upon cross-examination, that the detectives who had been haunting his footsteps had followed him to the committee room and had taken their places among the spectators.

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Cunningham Filings Are Disallowed by Land Commissioner Sanctioned by Secretary of Interior Fisher.

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Officials of Organization Are Charged With Violating the Sherman Law and Accused of Conspiracy.

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Three men escaped indictment by giving testimony before the grand jury, thereby wrapping themselves in the cloak of immunity prescribed by law. They are Paul Lechman, Milwaukee, secretary of the Wisconsin Retail Lumber Dealers' association; George W. Hotchkiss, Chicago, secretary of the Illinois Lumber and Builders' Supply Dealers' association, and at present secretary of the secretaries' bureau; and George Wilson Jones, also secretary of the Illinois association and assistant secretary of the secretaries' bureau.

Each individual is indicted on two counts, the first alleging a conspiracy among the retail dealers to restrain interstate trade and commerce between the manufacturer and wholesaler and the consumer, and the second charging a conspiracy to suppress and eliminate competition which ordinarily should exist between wholesaler and manufacturer and the retailer in supplying the consumer.

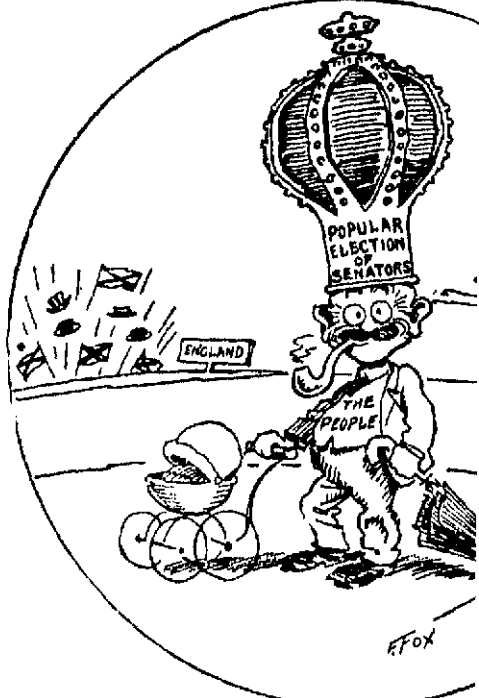
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Airship Starts as Aviator Tries to Enter Seat—Exciting Chase Follows.

New York.—A wild aeroplane romped over the aviation field at Garden City, L. I., for 20 minutes, injured four men and flew itself on an embankment.

Andre Harbo, pilot, was out of the machine when it crashed.

THERE ARE OTHER C



We May See the Coronation of a New Ruler in Time.

CORNELL IS VICTOR

WINS 'VARSITY EIGHT OARED RACE IN ANNUAL REGATTA ON HUDSON.

EVENT CLOSELY CONTESTED

Columbia Crew Beaten Near Finish Through Collapse of Bow and Stroke—Pennsylvania Is Third, Wisconsin Fourth, Syracuse Last.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Cornell was the winner in the 'varsity eight oared event in the annual intercollegiate regatta on the Hudson. Columbia finished a close second.

With bowman and stroke lying limp and senseless in their seats—rowed into utter exhaustion by a last cruel spurt—the crew of Columbia university crossed the finish line only a length and a half behind the triumphant eight from Cornell. They were beaten after victory had seemed to be within their grasp from the very bang of the starting gun. But nature, rather than Cornell, defeated them. The time was: Cornell 20:10 4-5, Columbia 20:16 4-5, Penna was third, after a brilliant struggle with Wisconsin whom they nosed out in the last few yards, while Syracuse, far, far behind, was a bad last. It was beyond all doubt the most brilliant 'varsity contest ever rowed on the historic old course.

There was joy for the followers of the Columbia camp, though, in the fact that their freshmen crew triumphed by two lengths over Cornell, with Syracuse, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin further back.

The 'varsity four went to the Ithaca after a spectacular struggle with Syracuse, who finished only half a length behind. Columbia beat out Red and Blue.

There were fewer spectators than in the regatta of last year, but the crowd was large.

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St. Louis.—cult court of ed down an of the South Union Pacific direct and either intermarce." Th United State Standard OI others by Ju wrote the m Court Justice while a chn district, part deliberation and concurre William C. opinion.

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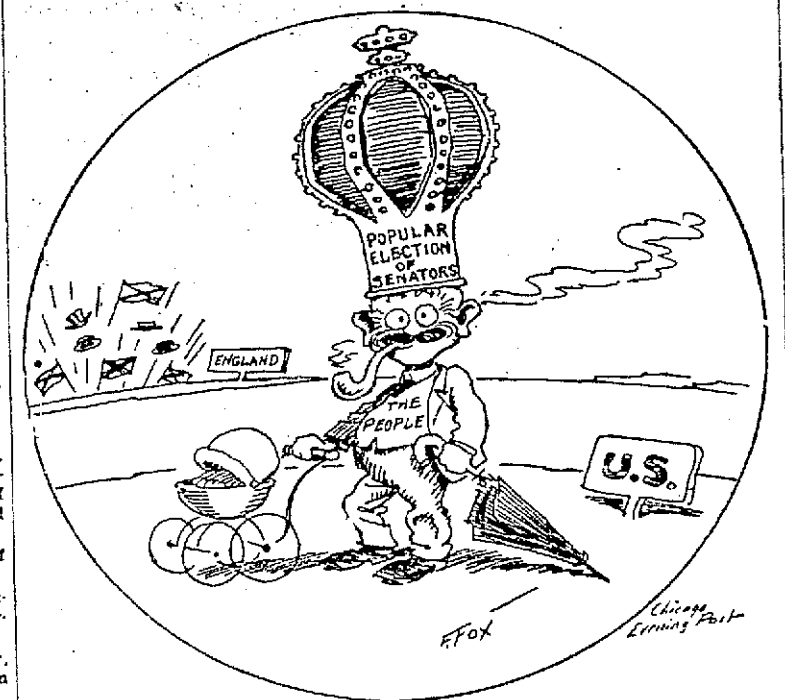
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WINS 'VARSITY EIGHT OARED RACE IN ANNUAL REGATTA ON HUDSON.

EVENT CLOSELY CONTESTED

Columbia Crew Beaten Near Finish Through Collapse of Bow and Stroke—Pennsylvania Is Third, Wisconsin Fourth, Syracuse Last.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Cornell was the winner in the 'varsity eight oared race in the annual intercollegiate regatta on the Hudson. Columbia finished a close second.

With bowman and stroke lying limp and senseless in their seats—rowed into utter exhaustion by a last cruel spurt—the crew of Columbia university crossed the finish line only a length and a half behind the triumphant eight from Cornell. They were beaten after victory had seemed to be within their grasp from the very bang of the starting gun. But nature, rather than Cornell, defeated them. The time was: Cornell 20:10 4-5, Columbia 20:16 4-5, Penna was third, after a brilliant struggle with Wisconsin whom they nosed out in the last six yards, while Syracuse, far, far behind, was a bad last. It was believed, was a bad last. It was beyond all doubt the most brilliant 'varsity contest ever rowed on the historic old course.

There was joy for the followers of the Columbia camp, though, in the fact that their freshmen crew triumphed by two lengths over Cornell, with Syracuse, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin further back.

The 'varsity four went to the Ithaca camp after a spectacular struggle with Syracuse, who finished only half a length behind. Columbia beat out Red and Blue.

There were fewer spectators than in the Cornell regatta.

RAIL MERGE UPHELD

COMBINATION OF RAILROADS DECIDED TO BE LEGAL.

In Dissenting Opinion Jurist Declares the Government's Petition to Be Well Founded.

St. Louis.—The United States circuit court of the eighth district handed down an opinion that the purchase of the Southern Pacific railroad by the Union Pacific "did not amount to a direct and substantial restraint of either interstate or international commerce." The recent decision of the United States Supreme court in the Standard Oil case was cited among others by Judge Elmer B. Adams, who wrote the majority opinion. Supreme Court Justice Willis Van De Venter, while a circuit judge of the eighth district, participated in the hearing, deliberation and decision in the case and concurred in the opinion. Judge William C. Hook filed a dissenting opinion.

"Our conclusion," said Judge Adams, "is that, all the facts of the case, considered in their natural, reasonable and practical aspect, and given their appropriate relative significance, do not make the Union Pacific a substantial competitor for transcontinental business with the Southern Pacific in or prior to the year 1901."

"Certainly the desire to appropriate the trifling business done by the Southern Pacific on the minor lines or to suppress competition of traffic which was in the aggregate of such small proportions could not have been the inspiration of the vast outlay involved in the purchase of the Huntington stock. It did not amount to a direct and substantial restraint of either interstate or international commerce. This is not sufficient to sustain the government's contention."

FINAL ADJOURNMENT HAS BEEN DELAYED

Legislature Will Remain in Session at Least Another Week.

BLAME LIES ON ASSEMBLY

Numerous Debates and Unnecessary Delays Are Alleged to Be the Cause of Postponement of Session.

Madison.—The "possible" happened, and final adjournment of the legislature has been delayed for at least another week. The blame lies principally upon the assembly. For one thing, it has continued to demand unnecessary roll calls. There have been occasions when indefinite postponement was moved on a bill up for passage, which necessitated two roll calls when one would have been sufficient. There also have been times in these latter days when a bill which clearly had the support of a majority was sent to engrossment and then passage under suspension, in order to clear the decks, objected to, merely in order to satisfy a private grudge. There have been countless debates which were bootless and fruitless, and didn't even result as the debaters would have had it—publicity.

Liability of the so-called Republican "majority" to keep up a full attendance, especially during the hot weather, also has been cause for delay, for defeat of platform bills has been followed by efforts at reconsideration until there have been times when as many as ten motions were on one calendar.

There really is not much business left, however, and it can be cleaned up in short order if the members stay together and the excessive heat does not continue. Aside from the income tax, water power and reapportionment measures, there is little remaining that cannot be disposed of quickly.

The income tax will be taken up by the senate, but in all likelihood will go to a conference by the middle of the week. The upper house will have to change its front considerably or there may be a deadlock on this question, for the lower house is overwhelmingly against tacking a referendum clause onto the measure, as was done by the senate.

The reapportionment bills also still present a real problem. Although the assembly has passed the bill relating to assembly districts, it will not go through the senate without opposition to giving Milwaukee 10 members in the lower house. The adoption of this amendment to the bill, which originally provided for 18, is a signal victory for the Social Democrats, who thus have outmaneuvered not only the Republicans, but even the Democrats who entered into a platform with the Socialists.

The Socialists have been successful in waukeean county, while they have failed in other counties.

passed the bill appropriating \$3,000 additional for enlarging the emergency hospital on the state fair ground. It did not deal so kindly with the public domain bill merging the fish and game and the forestry departments. This bill was killed along with another forestry bill permitting a special tax in northern counties for a forest fire fighting fund.

The following bills were passed:

Continuing the work of the Wisconsin History commission.

Enlarging the powers of the conservation commission.

Raising salaries in insurance department and providing additional expert assistance.

Authorizing Chippewa and Flambeau Improvement company to build reservoir system.

Granting use of state fair ground for park purposes.

Acquiring Stout Institute at Menomonie free of cost.

Requiring licensing of dogs and tagging them with owners' name.

Governor McGovern has taken cognizance of the apparent mistake made by the present legislature in passing and by himself in signing the drastic Sunday closing law which declares the keeping open of various mercantile establishments on Sunday may not be considered "works of necessity or charity."

In a message to the senate he urges that body to initiate a measure to repeal or modify the law, which he says otherwise will be a great burden to the poor who are unable to buy ice or refrigerators and keep their perishable food and milk from spoiling over Sunday.

The senate now has pending a joint resolution to permit Assemblyman Bleher, the Democratic floor leader of the lower house, to introduce a bill to this effect, and there is little doubt that the governor's advice will be followed. The present law was backed by the clerks' union of Milwaukee.

Fifty-one New Dentists.

Of fifty-three applicants for licenses to practice dentistry, who recently were examined by the state dental board, at Marquette university, fifty-one were successful.

Those who were granted certificates were:

- W. G. Collins, Appleton; R. C. Lubs, Arcadia; E. E. Baker, Madison; J. A. Banerett, Blue Mound; Charles Gratz, Milwaukee; Walter R. Host, Lake Geneva; Peter P. Knorr, Waupun; Theodore Noelle, Green Bay; Carl R. Bowman, Milwaukee; Homer C. Love, Kingston; Clarence A. Mortell, Reedsburg; John A. Younglove, Berlin; Gove F. Kennedy, Madison; Frank H. Sparks, Milwaukee; M. M. Bartley, Bloomington; Miss Olga M. Zwarg, Milwaukee; Leo H. Kundest, Martin; John Rozmarynowski, Milwaukee; E. E. French, Oscego; Gustav A. Houseman, Kewaskaw; Gustav A. Westfield, Wausau.

FIX NEW DISTRICTS FOR CONGRESSMEN

SOME RADICAL CHANGES PROPOSED BY A REAPPORTIONMENT BILL INTRODUCED.

THIRD DISTRICT MADE OVER

New Arrangement Would Have It Composed Entirely of Democratic Counties Two Congressmen Provided for Milwaukee County.

Madison.—The congressional reapportionment bill as finally agreed upon in committee has been reported. The new reapportionment changes the entire congressional map of the state with the exception of the Fourth (Milwaukee) district. All the districts except the Third district are in practically the same locality as under the old apportionment. However, the Third, Sixth and Seventh districts have changed places. Four of the old Sixth district counties form the nucleus for a new Third district composed entirely of democratic bailiwicks in the form of a conserneck. The supporters of the bill, however, claim that in the outlines of this peculiar political "antimatter" the "reapportionment" has been avoided. On the whole the new map presents a decided republican aspect with the exception of the new Third district. All democratic counties not included in the new Third have been segregated and included in other districts which under present conditions are normally republican.

The districts are arranged as follows:

- First district—Rock, Walworth, Waukesha, Racine and Kenosha counties; population, 212,603.
- Second district—Columbia, Dane, Iowa, Green, Lafayette and Grant; population, 211,784.
- Third district—Dodge, Jefferson, Washington, Ozaukee, Sheboygan and Calumet; population, 194,238.
- Fourth district—The south half of Milwaukee county; population, 215,463.
- Fifth district—The north half of Milwaukee county; population, 214,227.
- Sixth district—Ontonagon, Winnebago, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Marquette and Waushara; population, 213,315.
- Seventh district—Jackson, La Crosse, Vernon, Crawford, Richland, Sauk, Monroe, Juneau, Adams; population, 212,207.
- Eighth district—Clark, Marathon, Shawano, Waupaca, Portage and Wood; population, 212,315.
- Ninth district—Forest, Florence, Racine, Oconto, Langlade, Brown, Shawano, Kewaunee and Door; population, 221,065.
- Tenth district—Barron, St. Croix, Buffalo, Dunn, Trempealeau, Chippewa and Polk; population, 212,315.
- Eleventh district—Douglas, Bay, Vilas, Oneida, Rusk, Sawyer and Polk; population, 212,315.

Grand Rapids Tribune
BY DRUM & SUTOR.
Grand Rapids, Wis., July 5, 1911
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For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/2 cent per line. For the fifth page, the rate is 1 cent per line for the first week, 1/2 cent for the second week, and 1/4 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/4 cent per line. For the sixth page, the rate is 1/2 cent per line for the first week, 1/4 cent for the second week, and 1/8 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/8 cent per line. For the seventh page, the rate is 1/4 cent per line for the first week, 1/8 cent for the second week, and 1/16 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/16 cent per line. For the eighth page, the rate is 1/8 cent per line for the first week, 1/16 cent for the second week, and 1/32 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/32 cent per line. For the ninth page, the rate is 1/16 cent per line for the first week, 1/32 cent for the second week, and 1/64 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/64 cent per line. For the tenth page, the rate is 1/32 cent per line for the first week, 1/64 cent for the second week, and 1/128 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/128 cent per line. For the eleventh page, the rate is 1/64 cent per line for the first week, 1/128 cent for the second week, and 1/256 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/256 cent per line. For the twelfth page, the rate is 1/128 cent per line for the first week, 1/256 cent for the second week, and 1/512 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/512 cent per line. For the thirteenth page, the rate is 1/256 cent per line for the first week, 1/512 cent for the second week, and 1/1024 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/1024 cent per line. For the fourteenth page, the rate is 1/512 cent per line for the first week, 1/1024 cent for the second week, and 1/2048 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/2048 cent per line. For the fifteenth page, the rate is 1/1024 cent per line for the first week, 1/2048 cent for the second week, and 1/4096 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/4096 cent per line. For the sixteenth page, the rate is 1/2048 cent per line for the first week, 1/4096 cent for the second week, and 1/8192 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/8192 cent per line. For the seventeenth page, the rate is 1/4096 cent per line for the first week, 1/8192 cent for the second week, and 1/16384 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/16384 cent per line. For the eighteenth page, the rate is 1/8192 cent per line for the first week, 1/16384 cent for the second week, and 1/32768 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/32768 cent per line. For the nineteenth page, the rate is 1/16384 cent per line for the first week, 1/32768 cent for the second week, and 1/65536 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/65536 cent per line. For the twentieth page, the rate is 1/32768 cent per line for the first week, 1/65536 cent for the second week, and 1/131072 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/131072 cent per line. For the twenty-first page, the rate is 1/65536 cent per line for the first week, 1/131072 cent for the second week, and 1/262144 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/262144 cent per line. For the twenty-second page, the rate is 1/131072 cent per line for the first week, 1/262144 cent for the second week, and 1/524288 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/524288 cent per line. For the twenty-third page, the rate is 1/262144 cent per line for the first week, 1/524288 cent for the second week, and 1/1048576 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/1048576 cent per line. For the twenty-fourth page, the rate is 1/524288 cent per line for the first week, 1/1048576 cent for the second week, and 1/2097152 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/2097152 cent per line. For the twenty-fifth page, the rate is 1/1048576 cent per line for the first week, 1/2097152 cent for the second week, and 1/4194304 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/4194304 cent per line. For the twenty-sixth page, the rate is 1/2097152 cent per line for the first week, 1/4194304 cent for the second week, and 1/8388608 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/8388608 cent per line. For the twenty-seventh page, the rate is 1/4194304 cent per line for the first week, 1/8388608 cent for the second week, and 1/16777216 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/16777216 cent per line. For the twenty-eighth page, the rate is 1/8388608 cent per line for the first week, 1/16777216 cent for the second week, and 1/33554432 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/33554432 cent per line. For the twenty-ninth page, the rate is 1/16777216 cent per line for the first week, 1/33554432 cent for the second week, and 1/67108864 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/67108864 cent per line. For the thirtieth page, the rate is 1/33554432 cent per line for the first week, 1/67108864 cent for the second week, and 1/134217728 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/134217728 cent per line. For the thirty-first page, the rate is 1/67108864 cent per line for the first week, 1/134217728 cent for the second week, and 1/268435456 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/268435456 cent per line. For the thirty-second page, the rate is 1/134217728 cent per line for the first week, 1/268435456 cent for the second week, and 1/536870912 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/536870912 cent per line. For the thirty-third page, the rate is 1/268435456 cent per line for the first week, 1/536870912 cent for the second week, and 1/1073741824 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/1073741824 cent per line. For the thirty-fourth page, the rate is 1/536870912 cent per line for the first week, 1/1073741824 cent for the second week, and 1/2147483648 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/2147483648 cent per line. For the thirty-fifth page, the rate is 1/1073741824 cent per line for the first week, 1/2147483648 cent for the second week, and 1/4294967296 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/4294967296 cent per line. For the thirty-sixth page, the rate is 1/2147483648 cent per line for the first week, 1/4294967296 cent for the second week, and 1/8589934592 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/8589934592 cent per line. For the thirty-seventh page, the rate is 1/4294967296 cent per line for the first week, 1/8589934592 cent for the second week, and 1/17179869184 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/17179869184 cent per line. For the thirty-eighth page, the rate is 1/8589934592 cent per line for the first week, 1/17179869184 cent for the second week, and 1/34359738368 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/34359738368 cent per line. For the thirty-ninth page, the rate is 1/17179869184 cent per line for the first week, 1/34359738368 cent for the second week, and 1/68719476736 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/68719476736 cent per line. For the fortieth page, the rate is 1/34359738368 cent per line for the first week, 1/68719476736 cent for the second week, and 1/137438953472 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/137438953472 cent per line. For the forty-first page, the rate is 1/68719476736 cent per line for the first week, 1/137438953472 cent for the second week, and 1/274877906944 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/274877906944 cent per line. For the forty-second page, the rate is 1/137438953472 cent per line for the first week, 1/274877906944 cent for the second week, and 1/549755813888 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/549755813888 cent per line. For the forty-third page, the rate is 1/274877906944 cent per line for the first week, 1/549755813888 cent for the second week, and 1/1099511627776 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/1099511627776 cent per line. For the forty-fourth page, the rate is 1/549755813888 cent per line for the first week, 1/1099511627776 cent for the second week, and 1/2199023255552 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/2199023255552 cent per line. For the forty-fifth page, the rate is 1/1099511627776 cent per line for the first week, 1/2199023255552 cent for the second week, and 1/4398046511104 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/4398046511104 cent per line. For the forty-sixth page, the rate is 1/2199023255552 cent per line for the first week, 1/4398046511104 cent for the second week, and 1/8796093022208 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/8796093022208 cent per line. For the forty-seventh page, the rate is 1/4398046511104 cent per line for the first week, 1/8796093022208 cent for the second week, and 1/17592186044416 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/17592186044416 cent per line. For the forty-eighth page, the rate is 1/8796093022208 cent per line for the first week, 1/17592186044416 cent for the second week, and 1/35184372088832 cent for the third week. 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For the fifty-second page, the rate is 1/140737488355328 cent per line for the first week, 1/281474976710656 cent for the second week, and 1/562949953421312 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/562949953421312 cent per line. For the fifty-third page, the rate is 1/281474976710656 cent per line for the first week, 1/562949953421312 cent for the second week, and 1/1125899906842624 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/1125899906842624 cent per line. For the fifty-fourth page, the rate is 1/562949953421312 cent per line for the first week, 1/1125899906842624 cent for the second week, and 1/2251799813685248 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/2251799813685248 cent per line. For the fifty-fifth page, the rate is 1/1125899906842624 cent per line for the first week, 1/2251799813685248 cent for the second week, and 1/4503599627370496 cent for the third week. 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For the fifty-ninth page, the rate is 1/18014398509481984 cent per line for the first week, 1/36028797018963968 cent for the second week, and 1/72057594037927936 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/72057594037927936 cent per line. For the sixtieth page, the rate is 1/36028797018963968 cent per line for the first week, 1/72057594037927936 cent for the second week, and 1/144115188075855872 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/144115188075855872 cent per line. For the sixty-first page, the rate is 1/72057594037927936 cent per line for the first week, 1/144115188075855872 cent for the second week, and 1/288230376151711744 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/288230376151711744 cent per line. For the sixty-second page, the rate is 1/144115188075855872 cent per line for the first week, 1/288230376151711744 cent for the second week, and 1/576460752303423488 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/576460752303423488 cent per line. For the sixty-third page, the rate is 1/288230376151711744 cent per line for the first week, 1/576460752303423488 cent for the second week, and 1/1152921504606846976 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/1152921504606846976 cent per line. For the sixty-fourth page, the rate is 1/576460752303423488 cent per line for the first week, 1/1152921504606846976 cent for the second week, and 1/2305843009213693952 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/2305843009213693952 cent per line. 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For the sixty-eighth page, the rate is 1/9223372036854775808 cent per line for the first week, 1/18446744073709551616 cent for the second week, and 1/36893488147419103232 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/36893488147419103232 cent per line. For the sixty-ninth page, the rate is 1/18446744073709551616 cent per line for the first week, 1/36893488147419103232 cent for the second week, and 1/73786976294838206464 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/73786976294838206464 cent per line. For the seventieth page, the rate is 1/36893488147419103232 cent per line for the first week, 1/73786976294838206464 cent for the second week, and 1/147573952589676412928 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/147573952589676412928 cent per line. For the seventy-first page, the rate is 1/73786976294838206464 cent per line for the first week, 1/147573952589676412928 cent for the second week, and 1/295147905179352825856 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/295147905179352825856 cent per line. For the seventy-second page, the rate is 1/147573952589676412928 cent per line for the first week, 1/295147905179352825856 cent for the second week, and 1/590295810358705651712 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/590295810358705651712 cent per line. For the seventy-third page, the rate is 1/295147905179352825856 cent per line for the first week, 1/590295810358705651712 cent for the second week, and 1/1180591620717411303424 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/1180591620717411303424 cent per line. For the seventy-fourth page, the rate is 1/590295810358705651712 cent per line for the first week, 1/1180591620717411303424 cent for the second week, and 1/2361183241434822606848 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/2361183241434822606848 cent per line. For the seventy-fifth page, the rate is 1/1180591620717411303424 cent per line for the first week, 1/2361183241434822606848 cent for the second week, and 1/4722366482869645213696 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/4722366482869645213696 cent per line. For the seventy-sixth page, the rate is 1/2361183241434822606848 cent per line for the first week, 1/4722366482869645213696 cent for the second week, and 1/9444732965739290427392 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/9444732965739290427392 cent per line. For the seventy-seventh page, the rate is 1/4722366482869645213696 cent per line for the first week, 1/9444732965739290427392 cent for the second week, and 1/18889465931478580854784 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/18889465931478580854784 cent per line. For the seventy-eighth page, the rate is 1/9444732965739290427392 cent per line for the first week, 1/18889465931478580854784 cent for the second week, and 1/37778931862957161709568 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/37778931862957161709568 cent per line. For the seventy-ninth page, the rate is 1/18889465931478580854784 cent per line for the first week, 1/37778931862957161709568 cent for the second week, and 1/75557863725914323419136 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/75557863725914323419136 cent per line. For the eightieth page, the rate is 1/37778931862957161709568 cent per line for the first week, 1/75557863725914323419136 cent for the second week, and 1/151115727451828646838272 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/151115727451828646838272 cent per line. For the eighty-first page, the rate is 1/75557863725914323419136 cent per line for the first week, 1/151115727451828646838272 cent for the second week, and 1/302231454903657293676544 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/302231454903657293676544 cent per line. For the eighty-second page, the rate is 1/151115727451828646838272 cent per line for the first week, 1/302231454903657293676544 cent for the second week, and 1/604462909807314587353088 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/604462909807314587353088 cent per line. For the eighty-third page, the rate is 1/302231454903657293676544 cent per line for the first week, 1/604462909807314587353088 cent for the second week, and 1/1208925819614629174706176 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/1208925819614629174706176 cent per line. For the eighty-fourth page, the rate is 1/604462909807314587353088 cent per line for the first week, 1/1208925819614629174706176 cent for the second week, and 1/2417851639229258349412352 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/2417851639229258349412352 cent per line. For the eighty-fifth page, the rate is 1/1208925819614629174706176 cent per line for the first week, 1/2417851639229258349412352 cent for the second week, and 1/4835703278458516698824704 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/4835703278458516698824704 cent per line. For the eighty-sixth page, the rate is 1/2417851639229258349412352 cent per line for the first week, 1/4835703278458516698824704 cent for the second week, and 1/9671406556917033397649408 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/9671406556917033397649408 cent per line. For the eighty-seventh page, the rate is 1/4835703278458516698824704 cent per line for the first week, 1/9671406556917033397649408 cent for the second week, and 1/19342813113834066795298816 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/19342813113834066795298816 cent per line. For the eighty-eighth page, the rate is 1/9671406556917033397649408 cent per line for the first week, 1/19342813113834066795298816 cent for the second week, and 1/38685626227668133590597632 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/38685626227668133590597632 cent per line. For the eighty-ninth page, the rate is 1/19342813113834066795298816 cent per line for the first week, 1/38685626227668133590597632 cent for the second week, and 1/77371252455336267181195264 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/77371252455336267181195264 cent per line. For the ninetieth page, the rate is 1/38685626227668133590597632 cent per line for the first week, 1/77371252455336267181195264 cent for the second week, and 1/154742504910672534362390528 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/154742504910672534362390528 cent per line. For the ninety-first page, the rate is 1/77371252455336267181195264 cent per line for the first week, 1/154742504910672534362390528 cent for the second week, and 1/309485009821345068724781056 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/309485009821345068724781056 cent per line. For the ninety-second page, the rate is 1/154742504910672534362390528 cent per line for the first week, 1/309485009821345068724781056 cent for the second week, and 1/618970019642690137449562112 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/618970019642690137449562112 cent per line. For the ninety-third page, the rate is 1/309485009821345068724781056 cent per line for the first week, 1/618970019642690137449562112 cent for the second week, and 1/1237940039285380274899124224 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/1237940039285380274899124224 cent per line. For the ninety-fourth page, the rate is 1/618970019642690137449562112 cent per line for the first week, 1/1237940039285380274899124224 cent for the second week, and 1/2475880078570760549798248448 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/2475880078570760549798248448 cent per line. For the ninety-fifth page, the rate is 1/1237940039285380274899124224 cent per line for the first week, 1/2475880078570760549798248448 cent for the second week, and 1/4951760157141521099596496896 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/4951760157141521099596496896 cent per line. For the ninety-sixth page, the rate is 1/2475880078570760549798248448 cent per line for the first week, 1/4951760157141521099596496896 cent for the second week, and 1/9903520314283042199192993792 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/9903520314283042199192993792 cent per line. For the ninety-seventh page, the rate is 1/4951760157141521099596496896 cent per line for the first week, 1/9903520314283042199192993792 cent for the second week, and 1/19807040628566084398385987584 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/19807040628566084398385987584 cent per line. For the ninety-eighth page, the rate is 1/9903520314283042199192993792 cent per line for the first week, 1/19807040628566084398385987584 cent for the second week, and 1/39614081257132168796771975168 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/39614081257132168796771975168 cent per line. For the ninety-ninth page, the rate is 1/19807040628566084398385987584 cent per line for the first week, 1/39614081257132168796771975168 cent for the second week, and 1/79228162514264337593543950336 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/79228162514264337593543950336 cent per line. For the one hundredth page, the rate is 1/39614081257132168796771975168 cent per line for the first week, 1/79228162514264337593543950336 cent for the second week, and 1/158456325028528675187087900672 cent for the third week. For the fourth week and subsequent weeks, the rate is 1/158456325028528675187087900672 cent per line.

Careful Cultivation Favors Big Corn Crop.
"Every farmer wishes to produce a bumper corn crop," says Prof. H. A. Moore, head of the agronomy department of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin. "No one factor will be more instrumental in producing such a crop than the immediate attention to the cultivation of the seed bed. On large fields the cultivation should be constant from the time the corn appears above the ground until it is laid by in July. This is absolutely necessary for the eradication of weeds and the conservation of soil moisture. The timely cultivation of corn not only helps the corn crop but also materially aids succeeding crops. By paying proper attention to cultivation, corn can be easily made to average 10 to 15 bushels more per acre than it would yield as a result of improper methods of soil culture."
"The initial cultivation should be quite deep, from three to four inches, as there is no danger at this time of injuring the corn by pruning the roots," continued Prof. Moore. "Subsequent cultivation should be just deep enough to create a good mulch on the surface of the ground and at the same time to eradicate the weeds as they appear above the surface. By rigid attention to weed eradication and moisture conservation a bumper crop will be assured."

SIGEL
Carl Kronholm wishes to inform his friends about Sigel that he thinks a whole lot of his new buggy and purchases more than some of the girls in Sigel.
Miss Irene King of Chicago, Ill., arrived here last week and is a guest of her cousins, Misses Berdina and Mary Berg.
Misses Berdina Berg and Freda King were Grand Rapids shoppers last Saturday.
Victor Kronholm has gone to Nebraska where he is employed.
Miss Martha Knudsen of Stevens Point has been visiting friends here.
Mr. and Mrs. Eric Kallroos of Grand Rapids, Mich., are guests of relatives here.
Miss Signe Hedon is employed at Grand Rapids.
Miss Sophia Lindstrom departed on Monday morning for Rockford, Ill., where she will spend the summer.
Sven Holm of Rockford, Ill., is visiting at the Nelson home.
Walter Larson has returned to Minneapolis where he is employed.

Teachers' Pension Law.
The Wisconsin teachers' pension law is now in effect. The official publication having been made and the enactment duly authenticated.
The law provides for a commission of five members who shall handle the funds. It is optional with the teachers to come under the law. Those who do participate will have

LOCAL ITEMS.

E. P. Arpin transacted business in Eau Claire on Saturday.

Fred Hurt of Wausau was in the city on Friday visiting with his mother, Mrs. C. Bert.

M. M. Lechner, one of the solid farmers of Arpin, transacted business in the city on Saturday.

J. S. Thompson of the Badger Box & Lumber Co., is in Milwaukee and Chicago this week on business.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Arpin of Bruce spent several days in the city last week visiting with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Doughty of Granton are visiting with relatives and friends in the city this week.

Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Conway returned on Friday evening from Milwaukee where they spent several days.

Mrs. George Delap and children returned on Thursday evening from a month's visit with relatives at Camp Douglas.

Andy Knutson of Dexterville was in the city on Friday transacting some business and calling on his friends.

Mrs. Dohs and daughter Lena of Milwaukee are guests at the home of her son, Richard Dohs on Fourth Ave. N., this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Rossier of Plover were in the city on Sunday to witness the ball game and visit at the E. C. Rossier home.

Mr. and Mrs. James Bogie returned on Friday from Wausau where they had been to attend the funeral of Mr. Bogie's grandmother.

Aug. J. Buss of the town of Grand Rapids favored the Tribune office with a pleasant call on Saturday while in the city on business.

Jon. Graudenhaw, the genial proprietor of the Hotel Grandshaw at Rudolph, was a pleasant caller at this office on Thursday while in the city on business.

Mrs. J. C. Thornburgh of New York arrived in the city on Wednesday of last week and spent several days here visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Arpin.

Louis Zeaman of the town of Sisel was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Saturday. Mr. Zeaman says he has never had better crop prospects on his farm than this year.

Harry Powell of Columbia has been spending a few days in the city visiting with friends and playing ball with our local team. Harry has been playing with the Monroe team until now.

—Phone to Johnson & Hill Co. for Fresh Paris Green.—

County Superintendent of Schools George Varney of Vesper was a business visitor in the city on Saturday. Mr. Varney took charge of the County Superintendent's office on Monday.

Oliver Akoy, the Rudolph land agent, was in the city on Saturday transacting business. Mr. Akoy reports the sale of the Hansen property at the station to Joseph Kayome the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Nic Kayser of Chicago are in the city spending a week visiting with relatives and friends in this vicinity. Mr. and Mrs. Kayser were but recently married and are on their wedding tour.

E. Rosinus returned on Friday from his trip in the west and reports a very pleasant time and a profitable trip. He visited at Spokane and other points where he saw a number of Grand Rapids people, all of whom are getting along nicely and wished to be remembered to their Grand Rapids friends.

Arthur Cronus of Nekeoma, who recently graduated from the law class at the University of Wisconsin, departed on Monday for Fox Lake, where he has formed a partnership with Ex-Senator W. C. North, a prominent attorney of Fox Lake. Art's many friends in this city wish him abundant success in his new location.

Otto R. Rosinus returned on Friday from Rhineclander where he secured an order for one of the ice machines made by his Company, with a capacity of eight tons. The machines made by the Grand Rapids Foundry Company are giving excellent satisfaction and the indications are that they will do a good business along this line.

Ed. YanWile, druggist at the Johnson & Hill Co.'s store, departed on Friday evening for LaCrosse to spend a week with his wife who is at present visiting at the home of her parents, after which he goes to Camp Douglas with the Mauston company for a week, and will act as first Sargeant for the company during their encampment.

Johnson & Hill Co. sell Peninsular Barn Paint.—

Attorney Ed. Wheelan of Sand Point, Idaho, arrived in the city on Thursday and remained here until Saturday visiting his friends and relatives. Ed reports that he is getting along nicely in his western home, a fact that his many friends in this locality will be glad to hear. Mrs. Wheelan also came east, visiting her relatives at Ashland while Mr. Wheelan was here.

The entertainment given at the Methodist church on Friday evening by the Old Southland Sextette was pronounced to be first class by those in attendance. The audience was not as large as it probably would have been had the weather been cooler, as it was very uncomfortable indoors.

Frank Winniger, the funny Dutchman with the Winniger Bros. show, left here on Friday for Wausau, intending to be absent for some time on a vacation. It is reported that he will make a tour of Europe before he joins the show again. While Frank is a whole show in himself, he is by no means the whole of the Winniger Company, which was demonstrated by the excellent plays which the company put on after he left. The Winnigers closed their engagement here on Saturday evening.

Miss Florence Ray visited with relatives and friends in Wausau over the Fourth.

Miss Helen Connor of Marshfield visited friends in the city several days last week.

Joseph Long of St. Paul spent Thursday in this city the guest of his sister, Mrs. R. F. Matthews.

Miss Mary Nebauer left on Friday for Chicago to spend a time visiting her aunt, Mrs. F. W. Schuler.

Mr. and Mrs. John Fitzgerald of Milwaukee were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hans Carlson over the Fourth.

Miss Emma Pagel of Milwaukee is spending several weeks in the city visiting with friends and relatives.

Attorney H. C. Wiperman returned on Thursday from Chicago where he had spent several days on business.

George Slosson of Chicago, the popular representative of the Cable Piano Co., spent several days in the city the past week.

Mrs. R. R. Harvey left on Thursday for Madison where she will start in her photographic work with the railway commission.

Mrs. E. A. Hanson of Wausau has been a guest at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Kellogg, during the past week.

A. L. Nitz, who has been teaching in Iowa the past year, has been engaged as principal of the Anshurst high school for the coming year.

Joe Zabawa, who has charge of a dredge at Marshland, Canada, for a St. Paul company, arrived home on Saturday for a week's visit with his family.

Mrs. W. E. Bertram and children, who have been visiting relatives in this city for some weeks past, left for their home in Minneapolis on Friday.

Mrs. Alfred Scholvin and son Francis of Dubuque, Iowa, arrived in the city on Thursday to visit at the home of Mrs. Clarissa Arpin of a week or more.

Misses Mollie and Nina Conway left last week for Duluth to visit a short time after which they will continue on their way home to Orient, S. D.

Mrs. A. F. Billings entertained a party of lady friends at her home on Thursday evening. The time was very pleasantly spent by those in attendance.

The Grand Rapids Milling Company are building an addition to their mill, the same to be 18x80 feet. The addition will be used for the storage of flour.

The Badger Box & Lumber Company closed their plant on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday in order to allow their workmen to properly celebrate the Fourth.

Louis Lyons departed last week for Montana to spend several months looking over the country. He was accompanied by his son-in-law, Mel Thompson, of Green Bay.

Miss Gene Bishop of Billings, Montana, has been a guest at the Archie McKillan home the past week. Mrs. I. E. Watson of Spokane, Wash., is also a guest at the McKillan home.

Harvey Inks, who runs a shooting gallery on the east side, was shot thru the hand with a .22 caliber rifle on Thursday. The wound was at once dressed by a surgeon and it is not anticipated that any serious results will follow.

—Paris Green, 22c per pound at Johnson & Hill Co.—

Bert McLees left on Sunday for Marshfield where he is spending a few days visiting with relatives and friends. Bert has been afflicted with a bad cold for several days past and it was his intention to stay at home until he had recovered somewhat.

John Ruess, who has been employed near Ladysmith the past two years for a lumber company, is spending a week in this city and Sigel visiting with his parents and friends. John is at present engaged in watching a logging camp twenty-two miles from Ladysmith.

While returning home from church on Sunday O. Davis tripped and fell, sustaining such a severe shaking up that he had to be conveyed to his home. Mr. Davis is well along in years and has not been feeling any too well of late, and the consequence was that the shock affected him all the more.

Mrs. W. H. Reeves and daughter Anna departed the past week for Eau Claire where they will make their future home. Mr. Reeves having accepted a position with a new paper company recently organized there. Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Wilcox have rented the Reeves home.

The paper mills in this section closed down on Saturday evening and did not start up again until this morning, giving the men three days off. As the weather was unusually warm most of them were glad of the respite from every day work.

Hewitt & Pomerville, real estate dealers, have purchased the old Durkee homestead, consisting of 80 acres in the town of Rome the past week of Elmer Durkee. They also report the sale of the Orrin Lord homestead in the town of Rome to W. Shewers of the town of Grand Rapids.

Sunday was the warmest day that this section of the country has experienced for some time, reliable thermometers registering from 98 to 102 degrees in the shade during the hottest part of the day. Such weather is certainly unusual for this part of the country.

Edgar Kellogg left on Sunday for Neenah to visit with his family and other relatives and friends for a few days. Mrs. Kellogg and daughter Lois went down there some two weeks ago and soon after their arrival the baby was taken sick with whooping cough, and before she had recovered from this she became afflicted with measles. Should the little girl be well enough it is their intention to return this week.

—Paris Green, that never fails at Johnson & Hill Co.—

J. Q. Daniels of Daly was a business visitor in the city on Saturday.

Seth Jones came home from Chicago to spend the Fourth with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Codere spent the Fourth visiting with friends in Wausau.

Will Carhart left on Thursday for Duluth where he has accepted a position.

Mr. and Mrs. D. McVicar of Vesper were in the city shopping on Monday.

Register of Deeds E. E. Ames transacted business in Marshfield on Monday.

Officer Jack Garibee, is confined to his home this week by an attack of bright's disease.

Albert Flick of Biron favored the Tribune with a call on Monday while in the city on business.

Miss Petronella Mulroy returned on Friday from a two weeks visit with relatives at New London.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Eberhardt returned on Sunday from a week's visit with relatives in Appleton and Green Bay.

Dr. W. O. Blanchard is spending a month, visiting in several of the western states, where he is looking up a new location.

Misses Matilda Sander and Della Onsgren are visiting with relatives and friends in Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls for two weeks.

Medamus Peter Wiederdich and J. Podawiltz visited over the Fourth with their husbands at Eau Claire where they are employed in building a dam.

John M. Johnson of Biron was among the business callers at the Tribune office on Monday, having dropped in to advance his subscription for another year.

Mr. and Mrs. Emil Uehling returned to their home in Richwood on Monday after spending two weeks in the city visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Roenius.

At a meeting of the Marshfield Advancement association last week business men subscribed \$20,000 for stock in the separator factory to be built within the next month. Forty men will be employed at the start.

THE CYCLOPEAN EYE.

It Exists Today in Rudimentary Form

The Greeks were, unwittingly, very near an anatomical truth when they ascribed to certain monsters called cyclops only one eye apiece, which was placed in the center of their forehead.

The cyclopean eye exists today in the brains of men in a rudimentary form, for in the pineal gland we find the last vestiges of that which we find in the brains of the lower animals.

Now, there was not a bit of silver plate or jewelry in the house that was not in the sickroom. My mistress had always kept them there in health and there every morning after dinner. They were nothing to me beside her life. I begged the man so hard to believe me, at the same time telling him that I would bring him everything of value, that he permitted me to go for them.

But how was I to excuse myself to my mistress for carrying the things out? If I told her nothing of what had occurred would she not believe that I was robbing her when she was so ill to stop me? Her son and daughter were both in the house and to awaken either one of them would be death to their mother. I must think quickly. What put the plan I adopted into my head I know not. It came like a flash.

Going back into my mistress's room, I began to turn the gas up and down, finally turning it out and then, "Oh, dear!" I said, "how unlucky! And I don't know where there are matches."

While I pretended to be hunting for the matches I was gathering some valuable jewels that I knew were kept in a drawer of the bureau. Finding them and picking up the box in which the silver was kept, I went downstairs. The burglar was waiting for me. He turned his light on what I brought him and remarked that there was a good lot of swag. Then he ordered me into the kitchen and, taking a clothesline hanging against the wall, tied me to a heavy table. In vain I begged him to let me go to my mistress. "Oh, no!" he said. "You'd call the police."

He went away, and I began at once trying to free myself. My joints were very supple, and I soon slipped my hands out of the rope, after which it was no great work to free myself. Taking up the grate to my mistress and range, I went back to my mistress and tried to get some sleep. I went downstairs to the telephone and reported the robbery to the police. Fortunately the burglar had not had time to get to a place of safety with his swag, and by communicating quickly with all the policemen within range he was captured.

The next morning when I told Harry and Lucy what had occurred they were beside themselves with terror. I had reached the end, when Lucy sank down into a chair and Harry—well, I shall never forget the look Harry gave me. Just then there was a ring at the telephone, and the police reported that the robber had been taken with jewels and silverware.

Mrs. Woodward recovered, and the doctor said that I had certainly saved her life. Harry Woodward had not been so much to my aid as the doctor would have me believe. When he entered upon his profession he married me, and I was once more in the circle to which I belonged and from that day to this I have lived a happy life.

The Secretary Bird.
The long legged South African secretary birds travel in pairs, male and female. If disturbed or pursued, their page is about as fast as that of a running horse. They seldom use their wings and if compelled to do so can soar to a considerable height. They build bulky nests, and where trees are to be had they select one fifty to a hundred feet above the ground. Their nests are built of sticks and sods, lined with grass, and measure as much as five feet in diameter and three feet in thickness. At a rate only two eggs are laid. Incubation takes six weeks, which is done by the female. The young have to remain in their nests several months before they can stand on their long, slender legs, which are very weak and brittle. The young easily break their legs if disturbed. Scientific American.

Very Curious.
A golf player had been badly beaten by his opponent, explained to him that he had been suffering all day from nervous prostration, and that he was not in the best of health. "Well, you see, miss, the sea was very choppy!"

Literally Interpreted.
Young Lady: "You say you were on a raft for six weeks, and had nothing to eat, but water. Where did you get the mutton from?" Old Salt: "Well, you see, miss, the sea was very choppy!"

Reached the Limit.
The last course was being brought on, and Little John, who had partaken of each previous one, looked up and said: "Oh, this one will faint me away."

A QUICK RECOVERY

By MARJORIE CLOUGH

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I had just entered society at the age of nineteen when my father died insolvent and from influence we were reduced to poverty.

I found a position as governess in the family of a Mrs. Woodward, a widow with several children. Lucy, a girl nearly my age, was the oldest daughter and, of course, I had nothing to do with her education. Then there was a son, Harry, absent attending lectures. He came home during vacations, but paid me no attention whatever during these visits. He was interested in young ladies occupying the social world in which I just made my debut and disappeared. He used to talk a great deal about them, and I thought that had it not been for my misfortune had he met me in the gay world he would have spoken of me in the same way.

My duties were to take care of the little children who had only begun to learn. I was something, but not much better than a nurse.

Mrs. Woodward was taken down with typhoid fever. The doctor ordered a trained nurse, but when she came the invalid directed that I be with her constantly while the nurse should only attend her when necessary. This threw upon me the brunt of the nursing, the trained nurse only carrying out such work as the doctor's assistant. And just when she was most needed she took herself off to accept a permanent position.

The night the nurse left the patient had had a hemorrhage, and he told me to keep her in the utmost quiet, for she was in a dangerous condition. Her life depended on this.

In the middle of the night my mistress asked me feebly for some gruel. I stepped into the hall and was surprised to find the lights had been left burning before we went out and all in darkness. I returned for matches and went down the staircase. At the bottom a light was flashed in my face and a man's voice called gruffly:

"I want the valuables!"

It was always a timid girl, but in this case my mistress's condition conquered fear. I told the man that there was an invalid upstairs and if she knew he was in the house it would kill her. He evidently did not believe me, for he spoke very harshly to me, holding a revolver right to the front of my face and ordering me to tell him where the valuables were kept.

Now, there was not a bit of silver plate or jewelry in the house that was not in the sickroom. My mistress had always kept them there in health and there every morning after dinner. They were nothing to me beside her life. I begged the man so hard to believe me, at the same time telling him that I would bring him everything of value, that he permitted me to go for them.

But how was I to excuse myself to my mistress for carrying the things out? If I told her nothing of what had occurred would she not believe that I was robbing her when she was so ill to stop me? Her son and daughter were both in the house and to awaken either one of them would be death to their mother. I must think quickly. What put the plan I adopted into my head I know not. It came like a flash.

Going back into my mistress's room, I began to turn the gas up and down, finally turning it out and then, "Oh, dear!" I said, "how unlucky! And I don't know where there are matches."

While I pretended to be hunting for the matches I was gathering some valuable jewels that I knew were kept in a drawer of the bureau. Finding them and picking up the box in which the silver was kept, I went downstairs. The burglar was waiting for me. He turned his light on what I brought him and remarked that there was a good lot of swag. Then he ordered me into the kitchen and, taking a clothesline hanging against the wall, tied me to a heavy table. In vain I begged him to let me go to my mistress. "Oh, no!" he said. "You'd call the police."

He went away, and I began at once trying to free myself. My joints were very supple, and I soon slipped my hands out of the rope, after which it was no great work to free myself. Taking up the grate to my mistress and range, I went back to my mistress and tried to get some sleep. I went downstairs to the telephone and reported the robbery to the police. Fortunately the burglar had not had time to get to a place of safety with his swag, and by communicating quickly with all the policemen within range he was captured.

The next morning when I told Harry and Lucy what had occurred they were beside themselves with terror. I had reached the end, when Lucy sank down into a chair and Harry—well, I shall never forget the look Harry gave me. Just then there was a ring at the telephone, and the police reported that the robber had been taken with jewels and silverware.

Mrs. Woodward recovered, and the doctor said that I had certainly saved her life. Harry Woodward had not been so much to my aid as the doctor would have me believe. When he entered upon his profession he married me, and I was once more in the circle to which I belonged and from that day to this I have lived a happy life.

The Secretary Bird.
The long legged South African secretary birds travel in pairs, male and female. If disturbed or pursued, their page is about as fast as that of a running horse. They seldom use their wings and if compelled to do so can soar to a considerable height. They build bulky nests, and where trees are to be had they select one fifty to a hundred feet above the ground. Their nests are built of sticks and sods, lined with grass, and measure as much as five feet in diameter and three feet in thickness. At a rate only two eggs are laid. Incubation takes six weeks, which is done by the female. The young have to remain in their nests several months before they can stand on their long, slender legs, which are very weak and brittle. The young easily break their legs if disturbed. Scientific American.

Very Curious.
A golf player had been badly beaten by his opponent, explained to him that he had been suffering all day from nervous prostration, and that he was not in the best of health. "Well, you see, miss, the sea was very choppy!"

Literally Interpreted.
Young Lady: "You say you were on a raft for six weeks, and had nothing to eat, but water. Where did you get the mutton from?" Old Salt: "Well, you see, miss, the sea was very choppy!"

Reached the Limit.
The last course was being brought on, and Little John, who had partaken of each previous one, looked up and said: "Oh, this one will faint me away."

Electric Lighted Piano.
In the canal zone it is the custom to keep electric lights burning inside pianos to prevent the wires rusting.

Don't Forget US
when you need anything in the line of fuel

Telephone 305

Coal and Wood

Don't Forget US
when you need anything in the line of fuel

SAW ITS STRONG POINT.

Story of Harriman's First Purchase of a Railroad.

One morning in the early eighties Harriman walked into his office and without any previous warning announced the purchase of his first railroad.

"Where'd you get the money for it?" asked his father.

"Never mind, I got it," said Harriman.

The road was the Sudas Bay and Southern, running from Lake Ontario to Stanley, N. Y. It was thirty-four miles long and owned two triple locomotives, passenger cars and several freight cars.

"It isn't even a real good streak of rust," said a man who looked over it for him.

Harriman pulled out his snuff. He was studying railroad maps even then. "It's got the best harbor on the lake," he said. "The Pennsylvania road has got to buy it."

He started to build a big grain elevator and to improve the track. A few months later he disappeared from his office for several days and returned with a check for \$200,000. He had sold his road to the Pennsylvania railroad.

"They had to have it," he said. "They saw it as soon as I showed it to them."

"But I saw it first," he added.—McClure's Magazine.

THE SOUP PLATE.

A Seventeenth Century Cookbook Tells Why It Was Invented.

A valet of Louis XIV. published a cookbook in 1653 in which he gives as follows the reason for the invention of the hollow soup plate:

The plates of the guests will be hollow in order that they may help themselves to as much soup as they may want without being obliged to take it spoonful by spoonful because of the disgust they may have for one another on seeing the spoon go from the mouth to the tureen.

Guests, it will be seen, used their own spoons to fill their plates, the large spoon to be used for serving the soup not being invented till some time later.

Yet even a hundred years after the invention of the soup plate (1749) a work on civility advised that all the dishes should be so placed on the table that every one could reach them with his spoon and that if the soup was served in a dish (tureen) every one should help himself with his own spoon without seeming to be in a hurry.

A work on manners that appeared just before the French revolution deemed it best to advise its readers that it was impolite to press the spoon back and forth between the mouth and the tureen.

Difficult Horseback Seat.
There are no better horsemen in the world than the cavalry officers of the Italian army, yet even among them there are very few who could perform the feat achieved by one of them. To run an ordinary foot race is easy enough, but to run at full speed for several hundred yards holding in one hand a spoon on which rests an egg and to reach the goal without dropping the egg is a feat which must be practiced carefully a long time before it can be performed successfully, and as a result there are not many who can be sure of accomplishing it whenever they try. Great, therefore, was the surprise when an Italian officer mounted on horseback performed this difficult feat. Moreover, he selected his course in which there were two or three high fences, and these he cleared at full gallop without losing the egg.

Time For Stiffness.
Mrs. MacLachlan was kind to her American boarder, but she did not propose to allow her to overstep the limits of a boarder's privileges, and she made it very clear. One Sunday the boarder returning from a walk found the windows of her room, which she had left wide open, tightly closed.

"Oh, Mrs. MacLachlan, I don't like my room to get stuffy," she said when she went downstairs again. "I like plenty of fresh air."

"Your room will not get stuffy in one day," said her landlady firmly. "I was never over custom, miss, to have fresh air roosting about the house on the Sabbath."

Too Strong.
"My boy tells me you discharged him," said the late office boy's mother. "You advertised for a strong boy, and I certainly thought he was strong enough."

"Madam," replied the merchant, "he was too strong. He broke all the rules of the office and some of the furniture in the two days he was with us."

His Fishing Trips.
"Pa, where do you go fishing?" "My son, I never go fishing now-a-days."

"Well, Mr. Snarler said last night you were always throwing a sprat to catch a mackerel."

Courage.
Courage that grows from constitution often forsakes the man when he has occasion for it; courage which comes from sense of duty acts in a uniform manner.—Addison.

Made Up by Herself.
Silliness—We hear of many self-made men, but seldom of a self-made woman. Cynicism—How about the woman whose face is her fortune?—Philadelphia Record.

The man who owes everything to his wife seldom pays it back.—Life.

Decalving.
Often when you get them unbuttoned and removed you find that there isn't much of a man inside those big fur overcoats after all.

Not an Inducement.
A man occasionally wants to quit smoking, but a "No Smoking" sign is one of the inducements of his good resolution.

Electric Lighted Piano.
In the canal zone it is the custom to keep electric lights burning inside pianos to prevent the wires rusting.

Don't Forget US when you need anything in the line of fuel

Telephone 305

Coal and Wood

Bargains in Wood and Dirt.

4 room house, wood shed, and acre of land south of railroad on Lincoln St. for only \$575.

5 room house, 1 1/2 lots, city water and sewer connections, include about 70 chickens, good garden, several cords of wood. Terms:—All cash, or \$350 cash and \$400 mortgage.

An 80 acre farm, 3 miles from this city, for only \$750. Particulars given to parties interested.

Cottage, barn, wood shed, fruit trees, strawberries,—all on one acre of rich land, on West Side, for only \$775.

Two good lots and 6 room cottage 4 years old located on Elm St. for only \$1050. Electric lights and city water in house and sewer in front of property.

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1919

LOCAL ITEMS.

K. P. Arpin transacted business in Eau Claire on Saturday.
Fred Hurt of Wausau was in the city on Friday visiting with his mother, Mrs. C. Hart.
M. M. Loebner, one of the well-known farmers of Arpin, transacted business in the city on Saturday.
J. S. Thompson of the Badger Box & Lumber Co., is in Milwaukee and Chicago this week on business.
Mr. and Mrs. Joe Z. Arpin of Bruce spent several days in the city last week visiting with relatives.
Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Doughty of Granton are visiting with relatives and friends in the city this week.
Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Conway returned on Friday evening from Milwaukee where they spent several days.
Mrs. George Delap and children returned on Thursday evening from a month's visit with relatives at Camp Douglas.
Andy Kuntow of Dexterville was in the city on Friday transacting some business and calling on his friends.
Mrs. Dols and daughter Louisa of Milwaukee are guests at the home of her son, Richard Dols on Fourth Ave. N., this week.
Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Howler of Plover were in the city on Sunday to witness the ball game and visit at the K. O. Howler home.
Mr. and Mrs. James Bogie returned on Friday from Wausau where they had been to attend the funeral of Mr. Bogie's grandmother.
Aug. J. Bue of the town of Grand Rapids favored the Tribune office with a pleasant call on Saturday while in the city on business.
Joe. Granishaw, the general proprietor of the Hotel Grandview at Radulph, was a pleasant caller at this office on Thursday while in the city on business.
Mrs. J. C. Thornburgh of New York arrived in the city on Wednesday last week and spent several days here visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Arpin.
Louis Zeeman of the town of Sugar was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Saturday. Mr. Zeeman says he has never had better prospects on his farm than this year.
Harry Powell of Chisholm has been spending a few days in the city visiting with friends and playing well with our local team. Harry has been playing with the Monroe team until now.
—Phone to Johnson & Hill Co., for Fresh Paris Green.—St.
County Superintendent of Schools George Varney of Vesper was a business visitor in the city on Saturday. Mr. Varney took charge of the County Superintendent's office on Monday.
Oliver Akoy, the Radulph land agent, was in the city on Saturday transacting business. Mr. Akoy reports the sale of the Hansen property at the station to Joseph Kayone the past week.
Mr. and Mrs. Nio Kaysar of Chicago are in the city spending a week visiting with relatives and friends in this vicinity. Mr. and Mrs. Kaysar were but recently married and are on their wedding tour.
E. Rosentz returned on Friday from Milwaukee where he secured an order for one of the ice machines made by his company. The machines made by the Grand Rapids Foundry Company are giving excellent satisfaction and the indications are that they will do a good business along this line.
Ed. VanWise, druggist at the Johnson & Hill Co.'s store, departed on Friday evening for LaCrosse to spend a week with his wife who is at present visiting at the home of her parents, after which he goes to Camp Douglas with the Mammoth company for a week, and will not be first bargainer for the company during their occupation.
—Johnson & Hill Co., sell Pontiac-Barn point.—St.
Attorney Ed. Wheelan of Sand Point, Idaho, arrived in the city on Thursday and remained here until Saturday visiting his friends and relatives. Ed reports that he is getting along nicely in his western home, a fact that his many friends in this locality will be glad to hear. Mrs. Wheelan also came east, visiting her relatives at Andland while Mr. Wheelan was here.
The entertainment given at the Methodist church on Friday evening by the Old Southland Society was pronounced to be first class by those in attendance. The audience was not as large as it probably would have been had the weather been cooler, as it was very uncomfortable indoors.
Frank Winsinger, the funny Dutchman with the Winsinger Bros. show, left here on Friday for Wausau, intending to be absent for some time on a vacation. It is reported that he will make a tour of Europe before he joins the show again. While Frank is a whole show in himself, he is by no means the whole of the Winsinger company, which was demonstrated by the excellent plays which the company put on after he left. The Winsingers closed their engagement here on Saturday evening.

Miss Florence Ray visited with relatives and friends in Wausau over the Fourth.
Miss Helen Connor of Marshfield visited friends in the city several days last week.
Joseph Long of St. Paul spent Thursday in the city the guest of his sister, Mrs. R. F. Matthews.
Miss Mary Nebauer left on Friday for Chicago to spend a time visiting her aunt, Mrs. F. W. Schuler.
Mr. and Mrs. John Fitzgerald of Milwaukee were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hans Carlson over the Fourth.
Miss Emma Pagel of Milwaukee is spending several weeks in the city visiting with friends and relatives.
Attorney H. C. Wiperman returned on Thursday from Chicago where he had spent several days on business.
George Slosson of Chicago, the popular representative of the Cable Piano Co., spent several days in the city the past week.
Mrs. H. R. Harvey left on Thursday for Madison where she will start in her stenographic work with the railway commission.
Mrs. E. A. Hanson of Wausau has been a guest at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Kellogg, during the past week.
A. L. Nimtz, who has been teaching in Iowa the past year, has been engaged as principal of the Ambrosia high school for the coming year.
Joe Zabawa, who has charge of a drugstore at Marshfield, Canada, for a St. Paul company, arrived here on Saturday for a week's visit with his family.
Mrs. W. E. Bateman and children, who have been visiting relatives in this city for some weeks past, left for their home in Minneapolis on Friday.
Mrs. Alfred Scholten and son Francis of Dubuque, Iowa, arrived in the city on Thursday to visit at the home of Mrs. Clara Arpin a week or more.
Misses Mollie and Nina Conway left last week for Duluth to visit a short time after which they will continue on their way home to Orient, S. D.
Miss A. F. Billings entertained a party of lady friends at her home on Thursday evening. The time was very pleasantly spent by those in attendance.
The Grand Rapids Milling Company are building an addition to their mill, the same to be 18,830 feet. The addition will be used for the storage of flour.
The Badger Box & Lumber Company closed their plant on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday in order to allow their workmen to properly celebrate the Fourth.
Louis Lyons departed last week for Montana to spend several months looking over the country. He was accompanied by his son-in-law, Mel Thompson, of Green Bay.
Miss Gene Bishop of Billings, Montana, has been a guest at the Atchafalpa Mill house the past week. Mrs. L. E. Warner of Spokane, Wash., is also a guest at the McMillan home.
Harvey Jinks, who runs a shooting gallery on the east side, was shot thru the hand with a .22 caliber rifle on Thursday. The wound is not so serious as it is anticipated that any serious results will follow.
—Paris Green, 22c per pound at Johnson & Hill Co.—St.
Bert McLoes left on Sunday for Marshfield where he is spending a few days visiting with relatives and friends. Bert has been afflicted with a bad cold for several days past and it was his intention to stay at home until he had recovered somewhat.
John Ruess, who has been employed near Ladysmith for the past two years for a lumber company, is spending a week in this city and Sigel visiting with his parents and friends. John is at present engaged in watching a logging camp twenty-two miles from Ladysmith.
While returning home from church on Sunday O. Denis tripped and fell, sustaining such a severe shaking up that he had to be conveyed to his home. Mr. Denis is well along in years and has not been feeling any too well of late, and the consequence was that the shock affected him all the more.
Mrs. W. H. Reeves and daughter Anna departed the past week for Eau Claire where they will make their future home. Mr. Reeves having accepted a position with a new paper company recently organized there. Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Wilcox have rented the Reeves home.
The paper mills in this section closed down on Saturday evening and did not start up again until this morning, giving the men three days off. As the weather was unusually warm most of them were glad of the respite from every day work.
Hewitt & Pomerville, real estate dealers, have purchased the old Durkee homestead, consisting of 80 acres in the town of Rome the past week of Elmer Durkee. They also report the sale of the Orrin Lord homestead in the town of Rome to W. Showers of the town of Grand Rapids.
Sunday was the warmest day that this section of the country has experienced for some time, reliable thermometer registering from 98 to 108 degrees in the shade during the hottest part of the day. Such weather is certainly unusual for this part of the country.
Edgar Kellogg left on Sunday for Neenah to visit with his family and other relatives and friends for a few days. Mrs. Kellogg and daughter Lois went down there some two weeks ago and soon after their arrival the baby was taken sick with whooping cough, and before she had recovered from this she became afflicted with measles. Should the little girl be well enough it is their intention to return this week.
—Paris Green that never fails at Johnson & Hill Co.—St.

J. Q. Daniels of Daly was a business visitor in the city on Saturday.
Both Jones came home from Chicago to spend the Fourth with his parents.
Mr. and Mrs. Peter Codere spent the Fourth visiting with friends in Wausau.
Will Carhart left on Thursday for Duluth where he has accepted a position.
Mr. and Mrs. D. McVicar of Vesper were in the city sleeping on Monday.
Register of Deeds E. E. Ames transacted business in Marshfield on Monday.
Officer Jack Carlisle is confined to his home this week by an attack of bright's disease.
Albert Flick of Brown favored the Tribune with a call on Monday while in the city on business.
Miss Petronella Mulroy returned on Friday from a two weeks visit with relatives at New London.
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Eberhardt returned on Sunday from a week's visit with relatives in Appleton and Green Bay.
Dr. W. O. Blanchard is spending a month visiting in several of the western states, where he is looking up a new location.
Misses Matilda Sundet and Della Omsberg are visiting with relatives and friends in Eau Claire and Oshkosh Falls for two weeks.
Madame Peter Uderich and J. Podawiltz visited over the Fourth with their husbands at Eau Claire where they are employed in building a dam.
John M. Johnson of Biron was among the business callers at the Tribune office on Monday, having dropped in to advance his subscription for another year.
Mr. and Mrs. Emil Uehling returned to their home in Milwaukee on Monday after spending two weeks in the city visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Rosinus.
At a meeting of the Marshfield Advancement association last week business men subscribed \$20,000 for a stock in the separator factory to be built within the next month. Forty men will be employed at the start.

A QUICK RECOVERY
By MARJORIE CLOUGH
Copyright by American Press Association, 1911.
I had just entered society at the age of nineteen when my father died insolvent and from affluence we were reduced to poverty.
I found a position as governess in the family of a Mrs. Woodward, a widow with several children. Lucy, a girl nearly my age, was the oldest daughter and of course I had nothing to do with her education. Then there was a son, Harry, about attending lectures. He came home during vacations, but paid me no attention whatever during these visits. He was interested in young ladies occupying the social world in which I had not made my debut and he appeared to me to do with her education. Then there was a son, Harry, about attending lectures. He came home during vacations, but paid me no attention whatever during these visits. He was interested in young ladies occupying the social world in which I had not made my debut and he appeared to me to do with her education. Then there was a son, Harry, about attending lectures. He came home during vacations, but paid me no attention whatever during these visits. He was interested in young ladies occupying the social world in which I had not made my debut and he appeared to me to do with her education.
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YOU NEED
The maximum amount of nourishment from your food these days to hold the pace—get it by using
VICTORIA FLOUR
Your daily bread can't be too good and to make it good you should use
VICTORIA FLOUR
Have your order filled today!
Grand Rapids Milling Co.
Insurance
is our hobby—Fire, Life, Accident and Tornado. Real Estate is our specialty—both City and Farm Property. Many people have suffered from loss by fire and tornado. Our fire insurance rates are as cheap as any agency in the city. Our tornado insurance rates are 50c per \$100 for 3 years and 75c for 5 years on farm property, and 40c per \$100 for 3 years and 60c per \$100 for 5 years on city property. Call on us for anything in Real Estate and Insurance.
Grand Rapids Real Estate Co.
C. K. Hewitt E. N. Pomerville
GOOD CIGARS
Made Right at Home!
"Father George" and "Don Aurelio" 10c
"Grand Rapids" and "F. C. B." 5c
They are all first class goods for the money. Call for them when you want a smoke.
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Telephone 308

THE NEED
of a bank account is apparent to every thoughtful, industrious person.
To look ahead and prepare for future requirements or opportunities is an urgent duty.
The officers of this bank will be pleased to aid you in any way possible.
First National Bank,
Grand Rapids, Wis.
"The Bank that does things for you."
Buy Your COAL
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E. C. Ketchum
Good Service and the Best of Coal
If any of the coal that we deliver to you is not satisfactory call us up
Telephone 410
and we will make it right, so you are satisfied.
TO LOAN
\$100.00 to \$3000.00 on good improved real estate security for from one to five years upon reasonable terms.
Good improved farm or city property for security will get you the money.
C. E. BOLES
Dealer in Mortgage Loans, Real Estate, Insurance and Abstracts of Title.
Telephone 322. LYON BLOCK
PAY-DAY
July 1st was pay-day for our SAVINGS DEPOSITORS. On that date savings accounts were credited 3 per cent interest for all money which had been on deposit three months or more. Some depositors leave the interest so as to receive compound interest, while others find the money very convenient for various purposes. We urge you to become one of our depositors and participate in this semi-annual event.
Wood County Nat'l Bank
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin
All deposits made on or before July 15th will receive full six months interest at our next interest period, January 1st.

WINCHESTER
"REPEATER"
Smokeless Powder Shells
These shells cost a little more than black powder loads, but for bird shooting they are worth many times the difference, as there is no smoke to hinder the second barrel. They are by far the best low priced smokeless load on the market. When you buy, insist upon having them.
THE RED W BRAND
Farmers take Notice
How Are Your Crops? Look Fine?
Make them look better—come to us for Riding or Walking Cultivators, Hoes, Weeders, Paris Green, Land Plaster, Mowers and Hay Rakes, Binder Twine and Machine Oil. We have a complete line.
Our Prices Are Right.
For the next thirty days we will sell you a Buggy, Surry or Carriage at 10 per cent low than regular prices.
Central Hardware Co.

WESTERN CANADA'S GOOD CROP PROSPECTS
YIELDS OF WHEAT WILL LIKELY BE 25 TO 30 BUSHELS PER ACRE.

In an interview with Mr. W. J. White, who has charge of the Canadian government immigration offices in the United States, and who has recently made an extended trip through the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in Western Canada, he said that every point he visited he was met with the one report, universally good crops of wheat, oats and barley. There will this year be a much increased acreage over last year. Many farmers, who had but one hundred acres last year, have increased their cultivated and seeded acreage as much as fifty per cent. While the prospects as they are at present, this will mean from \$12 to \$15 additional wealth to each. He saw many large fields running from 300 to 1,000 acres in extent and it appeared to him that there was not an acre of this but would yield from 20 to 25 or 30 bushels of wheat per acre, while the out prospects might safely be estimated at from 40 to 70 bushels per acre. In all parts of the west, whether it be Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, north and south, east and west, and in the districts of last year there was a plentiful grain of crops, the condition of all fields was uniformly good and claimed by most of the farmers to be from one to two weeks in advance of any year for the past ten or twelve years. It does not seem that there was a single foot of the ground that was properly seeded that would not produce throughout western Canada to predict that there will be 200,000,000 bushels of wheat raised this year, and if the present favorable conditions continue, there does not seem any reason why these prophesies should not come true. There is yet a possibility of some winds reducing the quantity of grain, but with the strongly rooted crops and the sufficiency of precipitation that the country has already been favored with, this probability is reduced to a minimum.

The prices of farm lands at the present time are holding steady and lands can be purchased at a price set this spring, ranging from \$15 to \$20 per acre, but with a harvested crop, such as is expected, there is no reason why these same lands should not be worth from \$20 to \$25 per acre, with an almost sure assurance that by next spring there will still be a further advance in price.

Mr. White says that these lands are as cheap at today's figures as they were a few years ago at half the price when the general public had but a vague idea of the producing quality of western Canadian lands.

The land agents at the different towns along the line of railway are very active. A large number of acres are turned over weekly to buyers from the different states in the south, where lands that produce no better are sold at from \$150 to \$200 per acre.

The homestead lands are becoming scarce day by day and those who are unable to purchase, preferring to homestead, are directing their attention to the park acres lying in the northern part of the country. Distinctly it has been found that while there are somewhat more difficult to bring under the subjugation of the plow, the soil is fully as productive as in the districts farther south. They possess the advantage that the more open prairie areas do not possess, that there is on these no central open acreage of the whole and the balance is made up of groves of poplar of fair size, which offer shelter for cattle, while the grasses are of splendid strength and plentiful, bringing about a more active stage of milk farming than can be carried on in the more open districts of the north.

The immigration for the past year has been the greatest in the history of Canada and it is keeping up in record shape. The larger number of those, who will go this year will be those who will buy lands near the line of railways, preferring the little higher price for good location than to go back from the line of railway some 40 or 50 miles to homestead.

Mr. White has visited the different agencies throughout the United States and he found that the correspondence at the various offices has largely increased, the number of callers is greater than ever.

One of the best reports ever credited to a habitual maker of happy phrases was that made by the beloved "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" on a certain social occasion.

LOOK LIKE INDIANS
Modern Life Molding Faces Into Hawk Type.

Facial Resemblance of Race and Heredity Will Become as Nothing Compared to That Made by Social Conditions.

Los Angeles, Cal.—There is an entirely new type of face being created through the mode of present-day American life, according to Major Paul von Hatzfeldt, Gerzinsky, well known writer on the manners and customs of the countries of the world. Irrespective of race origin and other hereditary mediums of facial resemblance, the faces of Americans are becoming more and more alike, says the major. His knowledge is gleaned from frequent tours of the globe, years spent among different races to study their characteristics and a thorough grounding of medical knowledge and anatomy.

The facial resemblance of race and heredity will become as nothing compared to that made by remarkable social conditions," said the major. "In a few centuries the American man and woman will have the features of the American Indian, with a few subtle changes brought about by higher mental development.

The hawklike face of the first Americans was developed by constant anxiety over the uncertainties of existence. The visage was characterized by a tension—a rigidity which not only affected the muscles but molded the bone. That tension—that hawklike appearance—is once more becoming a characteristic of the faces of American men and women.

After other races came to America faces of all types and formations were found. The conditions of life were so different, every nationality brought some distinctive feature to America. Those distinctive features are blending more and more every year.

The blended features of nearly all parts of the world are now being molded into a new type of face, the American face. The high strong expression caused by a constant rush and endeavor is sinking deep beneath the flesh.

"The American Indian was characterized by a high cheek bone, a prominent brow, a narrow, soft chin, these marks were the result of centuries of scanning vast areas with eyes half-closed, brows puckered, jaws firmly set.

"Once more the American lives his life with the same half-closed eyes. The prices of farm lands at the present time are holding steady and lands can be purchased at a price set this spring, ranging from \$15 to \$20 per acre, but with a harvested crop, such as is expected, there is no reason why these same lands should not be worth from \$20 to \$25 per acre, with an almost sure assurance that by next spring there will still be a further advance in price.

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FAMOUS CATHEDRAL IN DANGER



THE DOM OF MAYENCE

UNLESS steps are taken soon by the authorities of Mayence (or Mainz, as the Germans spell it) a misfortune may befall that city comparable to that which befell Venice in the fall of the Campanile. It has been discovered that the famous Dom or cathedral of Mayence is in danger of partial collapse, owing presumably to a weakening of the foundations. This church, which is familiar to tourists, was built in 978-1008, but the original structure was destroyed by fire and the present building dates principally from the thirteenth century. It is Gothic and is surrounded by six towers, the highest of which rises to 270 feet.

constantly scanning the future; the same worry-patched brows and the same frowny set jaw. The Indian looked into the distance literally. The distance figuratively, but with the same facial result.

"The American woman, also, who is constantly fighting for social recognition, wears the mark of her condition. The placid face of the housewife is fast disappearing. The cry of America is attainment, and upon the face of the American is found the imprint of that cry."

The major has been retired from active military service in the German army for many years. Since then he has traveled around the world many times to gather material for his books and magazine articles. One of his works have been taken up by historical societies in Germany as valuable to posterity.

Leghorns, and a championship for the longest crowd of all.

"We mean to have some good fun and instruction in the countryside," concludes Mr. Scott, "although I don't suppose that cock-crowing, when fully developed, will add a charm to the places for those who are attracted there in search of quiet week ends."

Inquiries made in poultry circles about Dunmow elicit that preparations are already being made to coach the likely crows among the young chickens recently hatched. The cockerels are being specially fed and trained for the sport, and parent birds which are most inclined toward crowing are being bred among the younger ones to give them the advantage of a good example.

Then there will be prizes for deep-toned crows and shrill crows like edge in England. The Essex poultry keepers and farm laborers who have been approached warmly support the crowing match, which will provide good fun without the slightest cruelty to the birds.

The cockerels will be arranged in rows facing each other, with a judge in front of each bird. The test will be to see which cockerels crow most in half an hour. A prize crower abroad has been known to give tongue 250 times in 30 minutes.

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THE HILL of HOPE
BY MARTHA MCCULLOCH-WILLIAMS

(Copyright, 1911, by Associated Literary Press.)

Alaster's heart had named it the hill of hope—a bare rise, looking eastward over great breadths of farmland, and down miles of turnpike. The other nodded. "After a breath, he said irreverently: 'It's not so much her good looks—I can find a dozen prettier girls in a day's ride—but something—something catches you in the breath, when you see her. What is it?'"

"Remember the Dryads? We read about them in our Greek days," Malloes said, lifting his eyes to the skyline. Then suddenly, "Could you possibly have seen her—fashionable—with a corset on body or soul?"

Lovering, the slender, shook his head. Malloes turned from him—men were coming, almost on the run, urged by some invisible monitor. He smiled. She need not hope that she could escape him—he would see that she could not. He would see that she could not. He would see that she could not.

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IN THE WORLD OF JUNIORS
Penal Code Sensible and Most Effective for Punishment of Child-Likely Faults.

Public opinion sways the child world. Sometimes this opinion is created by what an intelligent child has learned through older people, sometimes it comes of the children's own reasoning. And the child who fails in the etiquette demanded from him by his own world is punished in the surest and severest way. Public opinion is against him or his misdeeds; he must remain on the outside until he has proved his repentance. There may be a suggestion for older people in this method of treating offenders in their midst. Punishment by the family's ostracism may be a rude or harshly ascertained little person to terms sooner than anything else.

Emerson had a little daughter, Ellen, who once told a lie. She was not punished in the way that you or I might think wise. All the children in the family were brought together and told that something had happened and happened in their family; Ellen had told a lie. They must not romp or play or sing, for Ellen had told a lie.

THE REASON.

De Quiz—Are you in favor of a safe and sane Fourth of July?

De Quiz—No; but the boys have all the giant fireworks they want.

De Quiz—But such things are dangerous.

De Quiz—I know it, I haven't any boys.

HAVE YOU TRIED PAXTINE

The Great Talcot Germicide.

You don't have to pay 50c or \$1.00 a pint for Listerian antiseptic or perfume. You can make do with Paxtine.

Paxtine destroys germs that cause disease, decay and odors—that is why it is the best mouth wash and gargle.

Paxtine is a germicide, it kills germs, and it keeps the teeth bright and clean.

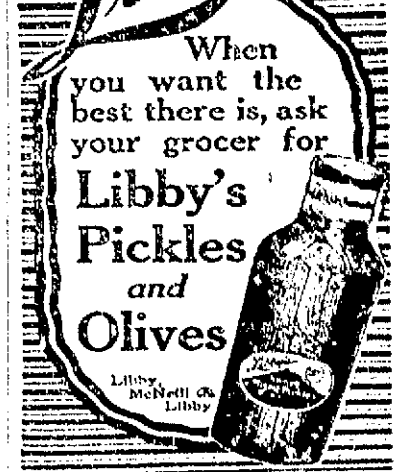
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Good for a Warning.
Assistant Editor—Here's a poem from a fellow who is serving a five-year term in the Eastern penitentiary.

Managing Editor—Well, print it with a footnote explaining the circumstance. It may serve as a warning to other poets.



When you want the best there is, ask your grocer for Libby's Pickles and Olives.

44 Bu. to the Acre

THE SILVER CUP

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